

AIR DE BALLET

By

CEDRIC W. LEMONT

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
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ANNOTATIONS ON THE FORM AND STRUCTURE,
METHOD OF STUDY, INTERPRETATION,
AND GLOSSARY
By ARTHUR EDWARD JOHNSTONE

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AIR DE BALLET

Biographical Sketch—Cedric W. Lemont

CEDRIC W. LEMONT was born at Fredericton, N. B., Canada. He had a broad musical education, being a graduate of the Faeltens Piano School of New York, and also of the New England Conservatory in Boston. He studied the piano and organ, orchestral instruments, and theory, but finally decided to devote himself entirely to the piano.

For eleven years he taught the piano in Chicago, and for one year in Mobile, Alabama. At present (1924) he is teaching the piano in Ohio Wesleyan University. He has toured in both the United States and Canada, playing programs of his own compositions. His works include much piano music and also songs, anthems, compositions for violin and piano, and for the organ. He is best known for his piano music, among which are a valuable book of "Studies in All Keys," and the suites "Dream Pictures," "Creole Sketches," and "A Spanish Fiesta."

Poetic Idea: The curtain rises, and against a velvet background the dancers come into view. Like butterflies they float over the stage in a marvel of effortless motion. They leap, and light as noiselessly as a bee upon a flower. They pirouette and balance, and then with a last fluttering rush are gone.

Form and Structure: Meas. 1-4 are an Introduction establishing the Key of G major.

Part I; meas. 5-44. Meas. 5-20 are a sixteen-measure period. Meas. 21-28 are an eight-measure period which leads back to the first theme. Meas. 29-44 are a modified repetition of meas. 5-20.

Part II; meas. 45-76. This Part, in the key of C, is in the nature of a Trio. Meas. 45-60 are a sixteenth-measure period, followed by another sixteen-measure period, meas. 61-76. This last period is a repetition of meas. 45-60, but with the melody in octaves.

Part III; meas. 77-126. In this Part, meas. 77-119 are a repetition of Part I. Meas. 120-126 are added as a brilliant ending.

Interpretation and Method of Study: This entire Composition requires to be played gracefully, but at the same time quite rhythmically. As a general thing the measure accents should be rather more pronounced in alternate measures—1, 3, 5, etc., the even numbered measures (2, 4, 6, etc.) being accented only very slightly.

At meas. 13 and 37 (also 89 and 113) notice that the *crescendo* runs through four measures before the *forte* is reached. In order to make such a *crescendo* (several measures) really effective, we must be sure to begin it rather softly and build it up very gradually. The temptation when one sees a *cresc.* sign is to reach a *forte* too soon, or, worse still, to begin to play *forte* the very moment the eye sees the *cresc.*

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The second Part (beginning at meas. 45), although marked "*Meno mosso*," is to be taken only slightly slower than the rest of the Composition, perhaps 120, which is only two markings less on the metronome than the main tempo (132).

The practice groups should usually consist of four measures. Special attention should be given to the Coda, meas. 120-126. It should be tossed off with dash and brilliancy. Any fumbling or hesitation in final passages of this kind is liable to spoil the effect of the whole performance no matter how good it may have been otherwise.

Glossary

<i>con espressione</i>	pronounced	kõn ẽs-prẽs-sẽ-õ'-nẽ	(with expression)
<i>a tempo</i>	"	ä tẽm'-põ	(in time)
<i>accel. (accelerando)</i>	"	ăk-sẽl-ẽr-ăn'-dõ	(gradually faster)
<i>brillante</i>	"	brẽl-lăn'-tă	(brilliantly)
<i>allegro</i>	"	ăl-lă'-grõ	(quick; lively)
<i>mf (mezzo forte)</i>	"	mẽd'-zõ fôr'-tă	(moderately loud)
<i>p (piano)</i>	"	pẽ-ă'-nõ	(soft)
<i>cresc. (crescendo)</i>	"	krê-shẽn'-dõ	(gradually louder)
<i>dim. (diminuendo)</i>	"	dĩm-ĩn-ũ-ẽn'-dõ	(gradually softer)
<i>vivo</i>	"	vẽ'-võ	(lively)
<i>grazioso</i>	"	gră-tsẽ-õ'-sõ	(gracefully)
<i>meno mosso</i>	"	mă'-nõ mõs'-sõ	(less quickly)

Air de Ballet

Allegro grazioso ♩ = 132

CEDRIC W. LEMONT

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 22 measures, organized into four systems of five measures each. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro grazioso' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The score includes various musical markings and fingerings:

- Measure 1:** Treble clef, key of D major. Notes: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 2:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *dim.*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (1).
- Measure 3:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *dim.*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 4:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *dim.*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 5:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *dim.*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 6:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 7:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 8:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 9:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 10:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 11:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 12:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 13:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 14:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 15:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 16:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 17:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 18:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 19:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 20:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 21:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).
- Measure 22:** Treble clef: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Bass clef: D3 (half). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (3, 1, 3), Bass (2).

The score includes various musical markings and fingerings, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 22.

23 24 25 26

rit. *a tempo*

Red. *

27 28 29 30

Red. *

31 32 33 34

Red. *

35 36 37 38 39

cresc. *mf*

Red. *

40 41 42 43 44

f *mf*

Meno mosso

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. A "rit." (ritardando) marking is present, followed by a "p a tempo" (piano ad tempo) marking. The piece concludes with a final chord and a "Ped." (pedal) instruction.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 2/4 time. The score is written for piano (p) and includes fingerings and articulation marks. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures 57 through 63.

Measures 57-63: The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 63.

Fingerings and articulation marks include:

- Measure 57: Right hand (5, 2, 1), 4; Left hand (3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 5).
- Measure 58: Right hand (4, 2, 1); Left hand (1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 5).
- Measure 59: Right hand (5, 1, 2); Left hand (2, 5).
- Measure 60: Right hand (4, 2, 1); Left hand (mf, 3).
- Measure 61: Right hand (5, 4, 1); Left hand (61).
- Measure 62: Right hand (5, 2); Left hand (62).
- Measure 63: Right hand (5, 4, 1); Left hand (63).

5
2

64

cresc.

65

66

67

rit.

68

mf a tempo

69

Ped. *

Tempo primo

77 *mf* *dim.* 78 *rit.* 80 *a tempo* 81 *mf*

82 83 84 85 86

87 88 89 *cresc.* 90 91

92 93 *f* 94 95 *mf* 96

97 98 99 100

a tempo

101 *rit.* 102 103 104 105

Ped. *

106 107 108 109 110

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

111 112 *cresc.* 113 114 115

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

vivo

116 117 *f* 118 *mf* 119 *f brillante* 120 121

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

122 *accel* 123 124 *rit.* 125 *mf* 126 *L. H.*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Recitation Questions on "Air de Ballet"

1. Give a few facts in connection with the life and works of the Composer.
Ans.

2. What is the poetic idea of this Composition?
Ans.

3. What should be guarded against when we see a *cresc.* sign?
Ans.

4. Why should the last few measures of this Composition be played particularly well?
Ans.

5. In which measures should the measure accents be most clearly brought out?
Ans.

6. Give the meaning of *brillante*, *vivo*, *accel.*, *meno mosso*.
Ans.

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